Our Madrid Correspondence. Makes, April 28, 1856.

Great Militia Training-40,000 Men on Parade-News from Volencia - Rumored Political Changes-About the Adjournment of the Constituent Cortes—Reviews of Troops

—Journey of Espartero—New Consular Treaty with Black Warrior Affair-Ex Governor Peruda Sorely Troubled.

continues to be the object of public attention. It is re-solved that each battalion of the Madrid militia will detech a company to form a column, which will go to meet their companions in arms of the province. This column be composed of fourteen companies of light troops and of the sine, half a company of engineers, another balf of pinneers, about as many lancers, and half a bat-Some battalions are ordered to be on the ground The first of light foot which is upon duty sturday next will be relieved by the second, that the former may be present at the review. The at-tendance is obligatory, even to the individuals who are exempted, and pay a queta, so that probably the number of troops to figure at the review will exceed 60,000. M. Ballo, the commander of the second batalion ous. All the expenses are to be defrayed by the efficers of the militia. All the troops of infantry and cavalry that are now at the Parlo, Alcala and other parks of this province will gather to Madrid to assist.

According to the news received from Zarag ess, it that town in the beginning of May for the insuguration of the weeks of the radiuse to this capital.

For sume days it is inexpressible the number of rumors had are heard in political circles of this capital, and which keep the mind somewhat sgitated. At the grand seview of Sunday some say that a dietatorship in favor of the Duke de is Victoria, and a situation of affairs that will examine all the elements from Vicalvaro, will be To that end juntas and meetings are held, and the wilitia is tried. Others say the contrary; that Arragen and Navarre, and the constitution being promul-gated, on his return ne will accept the charge of General in Chief of the Army and Inspector General of the Militia, and will leave to Count Lucena the formation of a very liberal Cabinet.

and will leave to Count Inseca the formation of a very liberal Cabinet.

To that end is is only wanting that General G'Denell gives certain generates and securities, and upon this condition he will be supported in his work by the most important and popular men of the progressiste party in Spain and out of Spain. "Impossible, exclaim others who hear such assertions; Espartere will neither leave the presilency of the Council of Misisters, nor will the constitution be promulgated in 1850. More probable it is that the arcent fraction of Esparterism may succeed in obtaining what it has been solid ing in vain these two years; a settaation exclusively his."

Others, lastly, believe that the Cortes will be discived in July, while the majority opine that we shall have Constituent Cortes till the spring of 1851. Some say that lifthere is a parliamentary interregroum important events will take place in the meanwhile. According to some people, England and France begin to exert their influence in opposing directions in their spanish policy. Want may be the cause of the jurney of Sr. González, our Ambassador in London, to the Franch capital?

ey of Sr. Gonzalez, our Ambassador in London, to the reach capital? Yesterday the Inspector of Cavairy, Gen, Bulec, left ate place for Scrille. According to the Novaladot, of to-day, the review of the aspector of Cavairy of the regiments under his inspec-ton, and his departure for Audalusia after having re-vived those that are in the northeren provinces, enga-theattention of all those who occupy themselves about

parties.

Nothing is yet positively known about the appointment of the Captain General of Valencia.

The Drawio Mercantil, of Valencia, reserved by to-Cay's post, says:—

The military commission, whereof we spoke in our number of resterday, was appointed on the next day after the events of the 6th m order to take cognitives of the crimes that have been subsequently committed. It appears that the required proceedings have been insulted before the tributals for such events as took place before the publication of the proclamation declaring the town in a state of white pains taken by the seederally newspapers to depict the city of Valencia as given up to the most revolting vandallem, after the events that took place on the 6th. They suppose that the solders who go out of their barracks are credgelled and and assassinated. Nothing of this is true. Although the periodicals of this morning speak of the next ministerial modification, this will not take place till after the journey of General Espa tero.

for the journey of General Espa tero.

According to what they write from Paris, the basis for treaty relating to the situation of the Spanish and bench consular agents, and about some commercial matters which required explanations, has been igned there. This paper will soon be presented to the bordes for their sanction.

In the affair of the settlement of the Bluck Warrior, which has been made a bone of contention between the political parties who war upon each other in ipain, another document has appeared since I last wrote you. Gen Paucels writes from Marseilles, in answer to denot Insuringo's statements in the Cories, that the old gentlemen has told more than the truth, and that he (Pewels) will prove it on him in the public piece. I respect the fact is he has told too much of the truth; else Benor Peucla would not feel so badly about it.

Why don't Congress call for the documents in that business? Let us have them. They would be mighty interesting in Madrid just at this time, and might help the ex-Captain General, Marquis de la Pezuela, to bear his entile, without the few tish uncertainty and agitation of spirit which seem to trouble him at present. Congress ought to take pity un poor failer Pezuela, and relieve him from suspense.

Here is what the Espanu says about the affair:—According to the wishes expressed to us in the following let-

Here is what the Engana says about the affair:

According to the wishes exprensed to us in the following leave, we give publicity with the grouter pleasure to the letter which the worthy General Pezuela addresses to M. Inzuriaga In videosico of als conduct as Gupan General of Juha respecting the unfortante affair of the disak Warrior. We exhibit ed, sew days ago, the weights testim not of the representative of the Spanish government in the United States. Now, the Marquis of Facues offers to us his estimancy, so respectable and so competent in all respects. Gan there may be more proofs warring to form a right and dispussionate poferment? Can carrond entering adout about the interest with which for efficiently of worth of form a right and dispussionate poferment? Can autrond on outgright a character, so high a stending and as bonorable precedents would upphyl for the good nume of the Spassionation, it is not after the publication or exposition of the form which General Pezuela proposes beforeing to light, in order to occur of the section of the section of the least which General Pezuela proposes beforeing to light, in order to occur of the section of the least which General Pezuela proposes beforeing to light, in order to occur of the least which the control of the section of the least which General Pezuela proposes beforeing to light, in order to occur of the section of the least which general the light was the least the le

General Fermila proposes beinging to light, in order to occupy ourselves show with this affair. In the mean while, here a size letter to which we refer:

Most Excentione Senon Don Chango Astron Deligratura as -sin - Being absent from Spain, I have read in the observable of the property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the first of self-defence has carried you beyond the finite of what is certain in very essential points, which has been so much the more remarkable, as you were Minister of State when the affeir was a government one and now, when they ray that it lies before the Supreme Court of Justice, you are presiding the same like in the simple and chromological efficiency of diffusi facts, i wrise you the present to the end that the public may not slightly ludge only upon your assertions, and may suspend the respectable judgment this I publish by means of the property of the prounded manufers alon of the whole truth of so noisy and nahappy an affair. Escides my legal detuce, at its time, before the suprementations and the property and well grounded manufers alon of the whole truth is absolutely necessary, in order that my official necessary upon the property of the island of these parties of the laws to her. Misseny's government, and to the special matter is an international affair, may remain fromly established and in their property and.

Thend you another sheet of the Buenaven are well as the property of the property of the stream of the suprement.

The day of another sheet of the Buenaven are well as the supplies and the consideration.

The Projected Spanish-American Confeders tion against the United States.

DON BUEFAVENTURA VIVOS'E BEVELATIONS. Our Madrid correspondent inwards a third instalment of the translation of this highly important and signifi-

of the translation of this highly important and significant work, which we publish to day:—

(Continue! from the Heraid of May 10]

Assuring H. E. that I would devote unyaef to the business with the activity and real that it required by ing to enforce for it heat result the ment which Maxico had gained with Spain in the last convention, wherein the former had ac ed so generously.

After having answered what precedes without loss of time, and being furnished with the basis for the formation of the projected treaty which my government desired, I had sunfry conferences some of them with it. Calderon de la Barta, Minister of State, who showed o'mnee's always timid and andeeded, and must of these with Count of St. Levyis, chief of the Cavinet, who had though it be true that he persisted in the prioritive Calderon de la Barra, Minister of State, who more delivarys timid and andecided, and met of the with Count of St. Lervis, chief of the Cavinet, who, although it be true that he persisted in the principles ideas he had exhibite, and which if manifested to my government, respecting the question of alliance and the nece wifer of checking the ambitious views of the United States, had not taken any serious recolution about the marter, for not having even able to occupy himself with this vascion owing, as he maid, to his being obliged to devote "is wide altinition to the Chambers and the remaining in viral questions differing, therefore to treat about the important question that gave motive to our frequent in verviews, thus I manifested it to my government, in my on will communication, dated 25d March, at the same time that I rent red an account of the mission, which I thought i, concenient to confer to the Secretary of the Leguin. In a manifested young gentleman, Don Mariam h teve, of Vibrary, as I have said at the beginning of this chapter. I think that the above mentioned communication, the continues that the above mentioned communication.

Most Execution Sint -Since I received the important commission which the su-preme gave amout was placed to honor me with, to witt - To

the name of the control of the control through which the Cabinet is passing, which I had foreseen it my communication, the import and private conditions the semper and private conditions that which the children of the third of the control of the

duced me to take the resolution to send the Secretary of the Legation to Paris and Lonion to cooler with the ministers of the republic at those courts, of the instructure with the ministers of the republic at those courts, of the instructure with the set of thought it to give him act of his teparture with the set of the presence of Mr. Sates in these legations and though very superficially, of the result of his mission.

Under date 2d inst., in Paris, he has sent to be communication and memorandum, wherevof I have the honor of sending you copies marked with the numbers that I you will see by them in a single body, the acutal state of the question in our ferations in London and Paris, whithese and done in both, the way of considering the business by the Excellencies, Castillo and Pacheco and even the appropriations of Mr. Esteva, who has asynited himself with ers. The state of the instructions who I give he as your Excellency will be able to judge.

Be arrived by Medrid the 20th Instant art of me the same day the communication, whereof I have the set honor of accompanying your Excellency a coop under visit and only one of the properties of the same day the communication, whereof I have the set honor of accompanying your Excellency will permit me to offer me own continuous to sunjoin. Mr. Extense with greater extensiveness.

of accompanying your stockers only on the 'story and only and the your stockers will permit me to offer me own only on the lock and only the base continued vershally to me in various conferences with greater extensiveness.

The Military Reinforcements to Canadia—General Walker's Case in Parliament.

In the House (Commons on 25th of April, Mr. Laigs sid he vished to ask for some explanation with regard to a ramor which had caused great apprehension in the public mind, namory, that it was the intention of her majesty's government to send a drivino of 10 000 men unitering the send of the se

the dispositi v of its citizens, could believe it possible that the lancing of ten thousand men in Canada could produce any serious impression among pet them. (theers.) The trath is, when the war bean our army was upon a very low pace cerabilulment, and it became necessary to recort to every possible means, and to every possible quarter for the purpose of rapidly any neating the amount of our forces. Amongst other ampedients resorted to was the stripping of our North American provinces of aimest every regular soldier stationed there. The war being now fortunately over, and the army being again clieptorable, it is our intention to seed back—not ten incusand men, nor six thousand—but sometring approaching four thourand to serve as a basis for the proper defence of the military power. (Cheers.) My honorable friend says it was understood that the North American previnces were to be thrown upon their own resources, but I by ne means understood that such was to be the case. On the contrary, I think that that would be avery injudicious policy. (Cheers.) It would be expect its too much of the population who inhabit the cointy. We may rely upon their joy alty, their attackment, their seal, and their courage; but they are sugged in industrial pursuits and in developing the great natural resources of the land they inhabit. You cannot expect of such a population that they would devote themselves to permanent duties of a military character. Excellent the military undoubtedly are, oppositing that they colly receive instruction a few days in each year, and a doubt if cheumetances called upon teem to de end the land of their birth they would perform their military duties with honor, and with the zeal and courage which the military posts of the North American provinces, unless indeed there we at least the foundation of a regular army upon which in inhabit to impossibility—that such a force could be sufficient for the purpose of defending the military posts of the North American provinces, unless indeed there we at least the fou

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Hay Islands—The Queen of England's Warrant for Kreeting the Island of Runtan and certain other Islands on the Coast of Central America into a Colony, under the Name of Bay Islands.

Return to an address of the Honorable the House of Commons, dated 12th of March, 1856.

Colonial Office, 4th April, 1856.

Warrant to prepare letters patent under the great seal for erecting the islands of Rustan, &s., in the Bay of Honduras, into a colony, under the mame of "Bay Islands" and for granting a charter to the said colony. Virteris, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Irland, Queen, Decader of the Faith, to our right trusty and weil-belowed Councillor, Edward Burtenshaw, Baron Saint Leonards, our Chance for of that part of our eaid United Kingdom called Great Britain, greeting. We will and command, that under our great seal of our said united Kingdom (remaining in your custody,) you cause these our letters to be made forthwith patent in form following:—

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presented unito us that the islands of Rustan, Banaca, Utills, Helene, Barbarat, and Moxat, in the Bay of Honduras, are inhabited by divers subjects of our crown, who are rapidly increasing in numbers, and we have therefore deemed it experient to make provision for the government of the settlement of restiments aiready formed and to be formed in these islands—

actilements already formed and to be formed in these islander.—

1. Now, know ye that we, of our especial grace, certain know edge, and mer motion, have thought \$\tilde{1}\$; yerect, and do hereby erect, the said islands of Rus'an, Benacos, Utilia, Heiers, Berbarst, and Moxat, and their dependencies, into a colony, and the rame are hereby erected into a colony, according \$y\$.

2. And we do hereby clears that the said islands shall be known and designated as the colony of the "Bay islands."

3. And we do hereby constitute and appoint our Capitalisms.

3. And we do hereby constitute and appoint our Capitalisms.

3. And we do hereby constitute and appoint our Capitalisms.

4. And we do do the Bay Iriands, so erected as aforeated, and of all for a and garrisons exceed and established, within the said colony.

4. And we do hereby require and command our said Governor for the time being of the said colony.

4. And we do hereby require and command our said Governor for the time being to be and excent all things in dome manner that shall belong to his said command, and the trust we have reposed in him, socrating to the everal powers provi four and directing granted to applicate the province of the powers and the trust we have reposed in him, socrating to the everal powers provi four and directing granted to applicate the first powers and controlling to such further powers, accious, and suthorities as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed him by any letters patent under the great real of our United kingdom of Great Britana and Ireland, or by any instructions which may herafact from line to time be given under the sign mannal of us, our heres and according in mature that the powers and statute as shall hereafter be made and agreed epon by our said forcem, and according to such province in the time being full power and submitter, for time to impedit the powers and the power and submitter, and of the power and submitters are of powers and the powers a

with his mark, attested by a credible witness; and that in case any two canditates have an equal number of votes, the question between them shall be determined by lot, as attreated.

S. And that whenever fany vacancy shall occur in the said Assembly, by death or resignation, or by any other cause, which may by any ordinance of the said Governor and Assembly a particular election shall take place to supply such vacaogy, in like manner, matching mutantic, with the general election, as hereinbefore specified. Provided aways, that every representative elected attany such particular election shall vacats his service that it is not required to the member is chose place he is elected would have vacated it in the regular course, aboording to take theory of naces presents: Provided further, that if the Governor shall, in the exercise of the pare hereinafter reserved to him, at any time discarse such Assembly, a general election of twelve members shall take nice to the same manner and form as the flux general election. In the exercise of the part shall take nice to the same manner and form as the flux general election, hereinbefore committeed, and that all the provisions hereinbefore committeed and that all the match the Assembly shall have full power to elect a preciding member, and to make from time to time standing rules and orders for the said Assembly shall be docaded by a majority of the votes and that all can be precided in manner and all the preciding member shall have the casting vots.

10. Provided always, that it shall be computed for the said Assembly shall be docaded by a majority of the votes of the member shall have the casting vots.

11. And our will said quastions which may areas in the said Assembly, and have the harder and conducting descriptions and that when the votes are equal the presiding member shall have the casting vots.

11. And our will an

section bewa man shall have, relative, and ordinances are soft to have a man at the agreemble. By appendix the start for that all regions of the sand fired and 12. Provides all regions of the the sand start and fired and the sand as sensity, or for the largestian of any simple to the Majority for for the largestian of any third of the said cherny, shall be introduced the character, of the said cherny, thall be introduced the character, of what nature or duration severe, be transmitted to us in the manner specied in our and instructions, under the public seal of our said calcium, or any introduced in the said search of the sand as a size dapping of the said search of the said chern of the said chern of the said confirmed by unjoust at any time be desidented and of approved, and so signified by un, our before or universities, and the said search, under our or their sign mann and man our said colony, then such and on many of the said laws, statutes and ordinances as shall be so dualised and no sapproved, which from the said search of the said se

event of the death, incapacity or absence of the sail lieutenant Governor from the said colony; now, tocrefore, we do further declare our pleasure to be, that in the event of the death, incapacity or absence of the said lieutenant dovernor from the said colony all and very the powers and authorities hereby rested in him shait these near the powers and authorities hereby rested in him shait these near hereby, in any since event, and until our pleasure shall be further signified, vested in such person as may in manner aforesaid be expointed by our said Governor to be the presiding magneticate of the said colony.

26. And we do further direct and enjoin that these our letters patent be read and proclaimed within our said colony.

letters patent be read and proclaimed within our said cold ny.

27. And we do hereby require and command all officers, civil and military, and all others the inharitants of our said colony, to be obecient, adding, and as sting unto our said Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of our said colony, or presiding magistrate of our said colony, in the execution of these our letters patent, and of the powers and au horities herein contained.

28. And we do hereby reserve to us, our heirs and successors, full power and authority, from time to time to revoke, alter, or amend these our letters patent, as to us or them shall seem meet.

In witnes, &c., witness, &c.

Given at our court at Buckingham Palace, this 20 h day of March, 1852, in the fiteenth year of our reign.

By her Majesty's command,

JOHN & PAKINGTON.

of March, 1852, in the fiteenth year of our reign.

By her Majessy's command,

JOHN 3. PAKINGTON.

The Central American Question.

[From the London News, April 26.]

We learn with some little surprise that there are people who give credit to and are siarmed by the statement of a United States journal, that the English and French governments are about to send military forces to Central America, for the purpose of expelling the "fiftibusiers," who are now, like the Morgans of another centary, attempting to deminate in the Spanish main. So far as the British government is concerned, there is not a word of truth in the allegation; and we give the French Cabiset credit for more prudence than to incur such useless expense.

The question tedween the English and United States Cabinets, as to the Clayton Bulser treaty, and not decisions, for the Friend Cabinets, as to the Clayton Bulser treaty, and it will be bound by the decision of whoever i cursen.

From the Marchester Examiner, April 26.]

The Central American question is rapilly as a significant will be bound by the decision of whoever i cursen.

From the Marchester Examiner, April 26.]

The Central American question is rapilly as a significant to exemis, to sards a retitement, or at least a denousment. The movements of General Walker have excited the apprehensions of the bordering republic of Costa Rica, and led to a declaration of war by the suchonics of that State. At the latest accounts, an army had becaused his blessing on the enterprice, the p pile leaf their enthurisatic support, and the avadam of Newsragon was all that commenced. General Walker, on the other hand, it greatly to meet his assistants. Part on his forces have already marched towards the border, and the next half in the class will probably high the naws of a battle between the two armies.

It is not quite clear what causes he led the Costa Ricans against the forces of Nicaragon. Such a step could contait to involve erry important consequences. It would at once transform an obscice of high policy

NAVAL REVIEW AT SPETHEAD.

We extract from our London files, received by the America, the following passages descriptive of the grand naval display which took place at Spithead on the 23d of April, and of the scenes and incidents which attended

April, and of the scenes and incidents which attended it—

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ARRIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH. Her Majesty's train arrived at the Royal Clarence Victualling pard at five minutes to 12 o'clock. On slighting, her hajesty was received by Admiral Sir William Parker, G.C. A., principal naval adde-de-camp; Admiral Sir Edound Lyoas, G.C. B., the Marquis Towashand, aide-de-camp, Sir Charles Wood, officers of the railway company, and a guard of honor. The court immediately smearked on beard the state barge, and was steered by Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman to the Victoria and Albert, lying in the harbor stream. Her Majesty was accompanied in the yacht by Sir William Parker, Sir Edmund Lyons, the Marquis Towashend, Admiral De la Gravière, and Mr. Osborne, Secretary of the Admiralty. After a hort interval, the trumpeter stations on the Pier battery, announced the approach of the royal yacht. The guns of the Piatform battery instantly confirmed the intelligence, and in a few minutes the Victoria and Albert rapidly steamed out of the harbor, and gided a virily towards Spithead, amid the enthusiastic acciamations of the assembled multitate. The bands ashore and allow to what such a such as the second of the resign.

THE FRENCH NAVAL DEPUTATION.

The following are the officers of the imperiet French navy who represented that service at the review:—

Rear Admiral M. Jurien de la Gravière, French de la Députation.

Port Cuptains.—Belvèze (Capitaine de Vaisseau), Giro-

de la Députation. Fost Captains.—Be'vèze (Capitaine de Valsseau), Giro-neau, Didelot, and Geliman. Commanders.—Lejeune (Captaine de Frégate), Beuic,

Commanders.—Lejenne (Captaine de Frégate), Bedic, ard Chaperon.
Lenterants.—De Fanques de Jonquières (L'entecant de Vaisseau), Duburgnois, Touboulie, Lufond, Zéce, MM. Beille, Hemeiin, officier o'Ordonnance du Ministra de la Marine, De Beaulleu, and Hocquart.
Mates.—D. Burburin (Ensigne de Vaisseau), Le Roux.

de Vaisseau), Duburgnois, Touboulle, Infond, Zeie, Mil. Beille, Hameim, officier o'Ordonauce du Ministra de la Marine, De Beaulleu, and Hocquart.

Mates.—D. Burburin (Ensigne de Vaisseau), Le Rouz.

Morning Schre Ar Spithead.

At 8 o'cluck, the whole, fleet, as if by magic, was "dressed" in flags and ensigns, from their main trucks to the water's surface; and nor the curtain seemed to have risen upon the glorious pageant of the day, But the busiest sight in the national crams about 12 be enacted was that presented on the beath from every point and on let were beyond all precedent, and the heterogeacon commixture of character was not the least remarkable lesture of the whole affair. Gradually the waits, ramparts, ravelins, mounds, housetops, sale even church steeples, entered into bold competition with the water in thisting their venturous marsets, until surrounding objects, even the great first litself, in the distance, becams amost insign fineant items in the anima el panoram. The scene from Southese beach was magnificent. A violetary pure and une ouded as that: of litaly—a rippling, dimping, flashing, sparkling sea—a green elastic sward of the trechest verdure—dazzing uniforms, and many colored ocatames—brilliant equipages, music, flags, laurel leaves, happy human faces, and "lasties" laughter ringing through the sir," were the accessories of a scone as gay, brilliant, and animated, as any that, with much experience of popular spectacles, we remember to have ever witnessed. Nor should we omit to enumerate among the sources of enjoyment the aromatic sea breeze, that wif a care parying de la mer of which Alexindre Dumas descants to eloquently, and which is odelightfully exhibitant and parallisms brighly dotted the green turf, and wayors, barouches, phastons, and all manner of things that run on wheels were drawn to the margin of the vaier. Thousands of people sanatered over the sands, or lay on the shingte of the beach, watching through they contine a service of the same descention. Was considered in the cause

of martial music—the commingled me odies of France and Phyland.

MISHAPS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSES OF PERS AND COMMONS.

Among the various distinguished parties for whom special arrangements had been made, were the House of Lords and her Majesty's faithful Commons; but unforturately, from a combination of causes, those arrangements were by no means entirely ancessful in security the approbation of the parties principally interested. Souttampton had expested to see the collective wisdom at somewhere about 9 o'clock, A. M.; but with the exception of a few prescient legislators who had come do wn on the day before, its inhabitants were doomed to wait until a much later hour for the appearance in force of their venerated Parliament. Rumors of collision occame rife, and speculations abcunded as to whether an immediate green! election might not become necessary, as hour after hour passel away without the appearance of the much wished for train. The large screw transports Transit and Perseverence lay in the offing, and four or five comfortable tenders waited at the quay, the whole being devoted to the exclusive service of the two Houses. Capitals M'Hougal, the Admiralty superintendent, had every arrangement in his department in the most efficient state of maturity at the appointed hour, nine o'clock, but it was not until nearly twelve o'clock that the main body of Peers and Commoners arrived from two. In the meantime the superb fleet of merchant steamers which had been devoted to the service of the friends of the various companies, got successively under weigh, and as they moved allowly out of the dock their several brands played melidies of a consolatory character, for the comfort of the more complicated government arrangements. At last it was determined that such Peers and Commoners as had already assembled should be put oo board at once, and two tenders were speedily filled with noble lords and honorable members. One steered for the other for the Perseverance, which, from its greater size of the given of the fre

er. Succors cid arrive within the limited time, is the shape of the final Parliamentary contingent, and at ab ut one c'elock both ships weighed anchor, their respective bands playing "Rule, Britannia."

The fleet was ordered to sainte the fostant the royal yacht showed clear of the harbor. This affair, which it was rightly judged would be the most striking feature in the day's proceeding was looked forward to with immerse expectation and interest. The royal yacht showed each minute more and more clearly out of the harbor, yet still no preparations resemed to have been made by the fleet towards anything like a general saints. Suttenly a confused black mass was seen at the shrouds of the headmost ships of the line, and instantly, as if by magic, men swarmed up the rigging of every vessel in the fleet. They clustered upon the shrouds like bees. At first there seemed confusion, but as the men got higher, formed into their places, and spread out upon the pards, the marvellous rapidity and regularity of the whole manceure was seen with tellings of admiration and autonomment. Hardly had the men joined hands when the royal yacht showed well out of the narbor. On the instant one large dense spirt of smoke dashed in a heavy mass from the site of the Duke of Wellington. The eye had scarcely time to perceive it, ore from every vessel along the two lines came the same discharge, followed instantly by another and another from he same ships ere the report of the first had time to reach. In a moment after the heavy swelling rear came uddenly up against the wind, increasing as it roised forward, until the sir seemed to violars e painfully with the hemendous concussions. In a few seconds the nulls of he whole fleet were enveloped in the cloud of the whole fleet were enveloped in the cloud of the whole fleet were enveloped in the cloud of the whole fleet were enveloped in the cloud of the whole fleet were enveloped in the cloud of the whole fleet were enveloped in the cloud of the mendous effect. The salute only lasted about two

shapeless hulls. The rojal yacht took up a position between the two squadroms, head and stern with the two flag of the George Seymour, the Commander in this the two flags of the George Seymour, the Commander in this year of the time and houts left bout the flags, with the feeding of the George Seymour, the Commander in this year of flags of the time, and houts left bout the flags in the flags of the two dam'rals on board to her Majesty. The fleet had by this time undressed the yards, but the French corvette, with resulting gallanty, kept her yards manmed during the whole of a somewhat lengthened pause in the proceedings, during which the Fairy tender stement towards the shore and returned, after some delay, it was supposed with the Lords of the Admiralty, as the royal yacht now carrie the Admiralty flag at the fore. At hall-past one he Majesty's yacht slowly steamed out to the eastward, a about two cables' length a-head of the squadroms, and there became stationary again. At this moment the whole flottlin of steamers, with company on board decked with flags of every color of the rainbow and each keeping a somewhat independent course, came in sight, and the scene for the first time became positively antimated. The gunhousts were my seen creeping up in succession outside of the port division of the line, and the four squadrons of these tiny measure gers of death, (which look like Thames steamboats, and so imsiduously carry their heavy armsment unfor an air of nautical innocance), passed round the Buke of wellington, inside the royal yacht, and made task was a froper in a naval point of view, was rather too long drawn out for the patience of civitian spectators. Still the way in which these little boats darted round the squadron, the clear white smoke (the Walsh coal was a great improvement) kooking like so many puffs from a nigar, was exceedingly pretty. The Coquette, Commander in task as look at the outlying foiling of nanyor strains to take a look at the outlying foiling ton purpose from a new long purpose of t

squadren and neared the hore, the sound of a sharp cannons and neared the gubtate were giving a taste of their quality.

GUNBOAT ATTACK ON SOUFHERA CASTLE.

Two or three of those grim from mailed monaters, the floating batteries, had been detached from the rear of the fleet, and together with the exercising brigs a mortar vessels, formed a stationary line across the bey, just outside the site of the sandbank, and near enough to be well examised by the people on shore. One squadron of gunbrats tock up its place beyond them, so as to command Fort Monkton and that part of the east. A squadren of sixteen or twenty gunboats (perhaps more, for it was officult to get an uninterruptedywe of the whole line of them at once) came straight in towards Southeen Castle, just castward of the Boyne buoy, and anchored about a mine off, with all its broads des bearing on the fortress. The guaboats, in their turn, now became the objects of curtosity, and many revaries were made upon their applicability to the real attack of Baltic fortresses; the great gun amidships, with which every boat is furnished, securing them the respect and the confidence of all the spectators. No preparations were made in Southeen Castle to return their amicable fire. The sixty heavy guns which are mounted on the parapet of that formidable cerabilishment would doubless be able to dispute effectively, if need ever were, the entrance to Portsmouth harbor. But on this occasion they were to receive the feigned attack with at even pre-including to resent it. The breeze in the afternoon we not sufficient to prevent the accumulation of a good deal of smoke and haze, by which had been at an earlier hour. After the Royal yacht had gone far out to the Nab, and marked the iarthest limit of the course, the whole mighty fleet at once weighed anchor. cast off the trappinge of its fluttering flags, and with a stately and a measured pace, moved in a superb procession towards the place occupied by its lituations miscress—then, indeed, the wondering and gratified a miratio

ORGANIZATION OF THE TLEET—LINE OF EATILE SHIPS.

The head of the first was, of course, composed of line of battle ships, carrying from 120 to 60 gans. Our wessel ran close alongside the leading ship of the first line, the fer-famed Duke of Welliggin, 131. The magnificent appearance of this noble ship as she lay upon the water, clowly rising to the sight awall—her tail, dark, chequered sides, her triple 10 sef massive gans, her tapering spars and taut black rigging. relieved by the gaudy colors in which she was dressed fore and aft, ma e a 20st massible which it is literally impossible to do justice to by any description. A litte anead of her lay the Buchayla, the French 50 gun serse frigate, which had brought over some of the chief officers in the French marine to witness the review. The Duchayla (like all the French surey vessels), is clean male, light, and smart in appearance. She had not her steam up as the naval authorities at Portsmouth had placed a vessel at the disposal of her commander. This civitity, we may add, disappoined many of our officers, who were anxious to see if the speed and management of the elegant looking foreigner would answer to her appearance.

Portsmeuth and placed a vessel at the disposal of her commander. This civitity, we may add, disappointed many of our efficers, who were anxious to see if the speed and mangement of the elegant looking foreigner would answer to her appearance. At the head of the starboard line, abreast with the Duke of Wellingtan, was the Royal George, 120, anchored over the very spot where, some eighty years ago, her celebrated namesake west down at her anchors, with every soul on board. She is by no means as favorable a specimen of our naval architecture as the Duke, though that, perhaps, could hardly have been expected. Unlike other vessels, shelphed so visiter on her poops, har guests being courteourly and hospitably accummendated on the bridge shead of the funcel.

Among the other vessels which followed in the order we have already given, the new liner, the Conqueror, was pre-eminent above all for her extreme beauty. Never de we recollect even among the handsomest vessels of the French, to have seen one which would bear comparison with her in point of beauty. The Algiers, St. Jean d'Aare and Agememnon, are as much distanced by the Conqueror as those versels surpluss the blundering Sauspariel. Inferior to the Conqueror in size and strength, though her equals in naval beauty, were the imperiouse, \$1, and Eurvalus. \$1. What changes have taken place in ahips' lines lately could be seen by turning to the next vessel in the rank—the once far famed Arrogant, which challenged and beat the fastest steamers in the French fiest ten years ago, but which now, astern of the Imperieuse and her consort, seemed a heavy blook. Astern of these were the rerew corvettes—vessels of the Cruiser and Tattar class, and last in the order of salting the paddle and serew frigates came the Eur. tas and Sashorse, divisional mortar vessels, and certainly of this kind the most formidable errat that ever salted. Each carries the enormous armament of tweive 13 inch mortars. By the time we had surveyed the fleet, steam and salting vessess of all starb and in

surveyed the fiet, steam and sailing vesses of all classes and sizes had congregated to windward of the starbcard line.

THE GUNBOATS.

Tweive mon'the ago rearcely one of the gunbost vessels maneuvred yesterday before the Quern was in existence. The majority have been ordered and completed within the last rix morths, and had the government found reason to think that service of more would have been required, we are informed that with reffert case 600 could have been built, launched, armed and manned within the same space of time. The first class of gunbasta is composed of screw ships of 200 feet in length, and carrying six long 68-pounders, provided with engines of 360 horse power, and a crew of 160 men. This class is intended as sub-divisional rhips. The second class are about 150 feet long, and carry four 68-pounders, are provided with engines. Of 200 horse power, and the crew numbers 80 hasds. The taird class are about 100 feet long, ef 66 horse power engines, armed with one 68-pounder privot gun, one 32-pounder privot gun, and two brans howitzers. 24-pounders, on the broadside. This class is by far the most useful and numerous of the whole floidia, their extraordinary light draught (generally averaging from four to six feet) enabling them to steam in the snallowest creeks and inlets, while the heavy armament renders then effective against the strongest forts. The whole bulwarks are provided with moveable wrought iron plates, perfectly lifle prior, and reaching about seven feet above the deck, so as to protect the men from the enemy's riflement, in case of having to force the passage of morrow rivers defended by sharpshooters. The fourth class is also a useful flotilla for very shallow streams and close in where service. It comprises yeasels of about 80 feet long, the engines averaging 20 horse power; each boat extrying two 32-pounder pivot gus amidabings, the crew usually numbering 36 hands, excludive of officers. These boats are very little larger than theleanal steamers which live upon the Thames, though t

to 8 know, and the swiftest from 9 to 11%.

THE MORTAR BOATS.

The mortar boats, under the most commercial hard working exterior, conteal a des ructiveness not inferior to the iron batteries themselves. All are cutter rigged, with light and small spars. Their tonnages average 130 tons. Their fraught of water is only frem four to five feet. Each is about 46 feet long and 18 broad, and armed with one thirteen inch mortar, weighing, with stand and at ceteras, nearly nine tons. These terrible ordannes when mounted in their places, leave no more space than two feet on each side—the most limited at which the gus can be worked. Some idea may be formed of the immease strength of the construction of these boats when we mention hat under each discharge the mortar recoils upon the vessel with a pressure of nearly 75 tons. To these boats there are no commanding officers, the divisional ships to which they are attached furnishing them